

TRUTHS OF THE TARIFF.

Full Exposition of the Principle of Tariff Taxation.

Told in a Series of Articles for the Benefit of Globe Readers.

Plain Statements Historical and Statistical, for All Readers.

The question for the people to decide next November is not whether there shall be a radical and sweeping change of tariff policy, but who there shall be a conservative and cautious change of tariff rates.

The protective principle is not involved in this campaign: the Democratic party does not assail it, and the Republican party is simply dodging the real question when it pretends to be defending what nobody sees.

The tariff constructed by the Mills bill is a protective tariff.

It is, indeed, a high protective tariff, higher than the Republican tariffs of 1850, 1872 and 1874, during which years the average rate of duties was about 38 per cent., whereas the Mills bill imposes an average rate of about 40 per cent.

To say that an average tariff rate of 40 per cent. is free trade when an average rate of 38 per cent. was conceded by everybody to be high protection is absurd.

The Democratic party is for a lower tariff and an enlarged free list.

If any man desires to see this a free trade country he wants to abolish the tariff, sweep away all import duties, and close up all the custom houses; and if he wants that, the Democratic party is not his party, for the Democratic party does not propose, and not one of its leaders has ever dreamed of proposing.

The Republican argument is that a lower tariff would be disastrous to the industry and business of the country, and it seeks to alarm the people by pointing to England and asserting that free trade has destroyed their industries and made their people poor.

But this is merely begging the question, because, even though England may have been injured by free trade it does not, therefore, follow that the United States will be injured by a protective tariff, instead of a 40 per cent. protective tariff.

The country has tried in its own history the experiment of a low tariff as well as of a high tariff, but it has never tried free trade, and there is no prospect that it ever will.

Between the years 1840 and 1860 the United States had a low tariff. The highest rates of duty during that period upon any class of manufactured goods was 30 per cent., and the highest kinds of cotton goods was only 25 per cent.

If the Republican argument is sound the industries of New England must have suffered severely in that period of low tariff rates.

But what are the facts shown by the census returns of 1850 and 1860?

Under that low tariff, rates only half as high as those fixed by the Mills bill, the value of all our woollen manufactures increased over 42 per cent., and the number of hands employed increased 18½ per cent., and the total amount of wages paid increased nearly 37 per cent.

Between 1850 and 1860 there were 2265 ships and 26,000 sailors in American shipping yards, under low tariff, in the 20 years that followed, under high tariff, only 1465 vessels were built in our yards.

Between 1850 and 1860 were built, an increase of 23 per cent. in railroad construction, and the number of hands employed increased 137 per cent., the number of men employed was larger by 143 per cent., and the amount of capital invested increased 253 per cent.

For the fiscal year 1860 the value of our foreign trade amounted to \$687,372,176, which was \$45,000,000 greater than ever before.

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Between 1850 and 1860, 21,600 miles of railroad were built, an increase of 239 per cent. since 1850. From 1860 to 1870 the increase in railroad construction was but a little over 72 per cent., although the government in that period granted millions of acres of public lands and made enormous loans to railroad companies to help them build.

The manufacturers of hosiery in the same period increased their earnings steadily.

The use of the hosiery product of New England increased 481 per cent.

Our great boat and shoe industry thrived under low tariff as it never thrived before.

The six New Eng. and States increased the value of their boat and shoe manufacture by 38 per cent., and were turning out from their shops more boots and shoes in 1860 than all the States of the Union put together had turned out in 1850.

It is the high tariff, not the low tariff, that the low tariff rates enacted in 1846 stimulated manufacturers, brought more employment and gave higher wages to the laboring people of New England.

Hence it naturally happened that in 1857 nearly every congressman from New England voted for a bill cutting down the low tariff rates of 1846 still lower by about 20 per cent.

Nine of the 19 congressmen from Massachusetts voted for that still lower tariff act of 1857. Among them was George P. Banks, then the speaker of the House.

If any Republican orator or organ attempts to say that the low tariff of 1846 did not bring in a period of general prosperity we can call JAMES G. BLAINE to the witness stand.

On page 196 of his book, "Twenty Years in Congress," Mr. Blaine writes as follows:

"The high victory of 1848 was not sufficiently decisive to satisfy all, and it had been deemed necessary to call a platform or pledge himself to a specific measure, and he was therefore in a position to resist and reject appeals of the ordinary partisan character. Moreover, the tariff of 1846 had yielded no revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition at the time his administration was organized. Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large exports were generated, speculation was prevalent, and there was a considerable increase in the value of the country's products. The country was general and apparently secure."

Andrew JACKSON said: "It is not in the power of any man to stop the progress of a people. The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved by the public that it could not be gainsaid. The tariff of 1846 was not only a revenue measure, but it was a protective measure, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any one of the three parties which presented presidential candidates."

So far as we have the information of Mr. Blaine, his statement that there was a low tariff, levying rates only half as high as those levied by the Mills bill, "the business of the country was in a flourishing condition," and the working of that tariff was quite satisfactory that not only the people, but "the protective economists" and "even the manufacturers" were quite content.

Mr. Blaine says squarely in his great book, written in his retirement, with deliberation and after evidently careful research, that a moderate tariff was a great success, the last time it was tried. Undoubtedly he says truly, that the revenue returns of 1850 and 1860 were fully suita in him.

Are the industries of this country less able to thrive and prosper today with a 40 per cent. tariff than they were from 1846 to 1860, whether a lower tariff is likely to be hurtful or helpful to their prosperity?

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Why try to confuse the minds of voters by pointing to England and what free trade means for them?

This is not England and free trade is not contemplated.

A lower tariff is contemplated, and the people of the United States can judge by their own experience, from 1846 to 1860, whether a lower tariff is likely to be hurtful or helpful to their prosperity.

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Are the industries of this country less able to thrive and prosper today with a 40 per cent. tariff than they were from 1846

Boston Weekly Globe.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3.

OUR TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Grover Cleveland.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Allen C. Thurman.

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Scatter free copies of THE WEEKLY GLOBE everywhere in your town every week until Nov. 15. They will do very much toward making your town Democratic, whoever is elected president. At the wonderfully low price, 10 copies for \$1.00, from now until Nov. 15, every one can afford to do something toward circulating sound Democratic doctrine. Ten copies for \$1.00 now to Nov. 15, \$1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 25 cents for three months.

TERROR AT THE SOUTH.

Not within the past 25 years have the people of this country seen more thoroughly aroused over an epidemic as they are today about the yellow fever, which struck Jacksonville, Fla., something over a month ago, and which is now spreading to adjacent cities, and threatening to invade the whole Southern tier of States, unless Providence or an early frost interferes to stop the ravages. To say that the inhabitants of every Southern State from South Carolina to Texas are frightened is to put it mildly. In many places the residents are terror-stricken, and imagine that every slight illness is a symptom of the dread disease. Mails from all the infected districts are prohibited; the residents have established "shotgun quarantines," and in all the fear of yellow fever is more potent than any other passion which sways the minds of men.

Cannot something be done to allay this apprehension? The sudden stopping of work and all forms of communication may do little harm in Ch. n., where the death of half a million people is regarded as of little consequence; but here in the United States, where people are ambitious and self-respecting, the enforced idleness of terror means, to a large number of people, poverty and suffering next winter. The "average man" in the United States depends upon his labor of this month to support himself and his family during the coming month. If he be idle even for a few weeks he knows that suffering will follow. In other words, the "average man" cannot afford to "load." It is the same in the South as in the North. The idleness which the fear of yellow fever brings to the people of Florida and adjacent states will bring more misery than the pest itself.

It is time that the authorities at Washington took active measures to provide for proper quarantines and to see to it that all the threatened regions are adequately protected. Under the present system one town has a brigade of shot-gun protectors, who allow no one to enter, while a place ten miles away permits no one to come and go as they will. Why not substitute a uniform quarantine system for all exposed towns and see to it that the rules are enforced? Then, if an overzealous gang of musketeers come out to drive away visitors let the members be put under arrest like ordinary outlaws. If it be safe for the people of Florida to go away they should be allowed to depart. If it be unsafe, then all should be kept within prescribed limits, and the richest man in the land should fare no better than the poor colored refugee.

Of the North are willing to give money freely in aid of the sufferers, but want it to be used in preventing the spread of the disease and in aiding the sick; not in assisting one class at the expense of another. It is just as hard for a poor colored farm hand to die as it is for a wealthy land speculator. Those who need aid are most deserving of help.

Indiscriminate charity is better than no charity, to be sure, but it is believed that greater care and less sentiment would be far more beneficial to the South than the course of treatment now pursued. Let the people of Boston and New England contribute all the money they can—and let the physicians of Florida be impartial in the distribution of their favors. It is hard for a well man to be compelled to stay among the dead and dying when he is able to get away, but if his going endangers the lives of others he should be forced to stay in spite of his wishes. If the yellow fever spreads beyond its present limits the people of this country will hold the officers in charge of the districts responsible.

Inger nation, but the late war showed what it can do when it gets started. With a splendid military record, and with the best men in the world to do its fighting, the United States need not fear any nation on earth. It holds the championship belt. If Canada or any larger province or nation wants it, a challenge, backed up by warlike acts, is all that is needed. But the challenge will not be received.

FREE WOOL FIRST!

The partial outline of the Senate reduction bill, given to the press yesterday, shows that its chief feature, as it stands, is the entire abolition of the taxes on tobacco, by which the government now raises about \$20,000,000 of revenue every year.

There's statesmanship for you! The use of tobacco must be classed either as a luxury or a vice, it is to be entirely freed from taxation, if the Republicans have their way.

And the same bill that makes tobacco free actually increases the tax on clothing wools!

The poor must shiver because our laws make clothing and blankets dear; and even the toys of childhood must pay their tax; but tobacco shall be made free. So say the Repub. jeans.

No! no! Give us free wool first, and when the taxes have been taken off all the poor man's necessities then, if there is room for another cut, let tobacco and whiskey get the benefit. But free wool first!

ELAINE'S OPINION OF THURMAN.

In a few days Mr. BLAINE will be speaking in the Middle and Western States.

In view of the fact that on one or two occasions Mr. BLAINE has spoken rather disrespectfully of the Democratic party and its candidates, it may be well to quote a passage from his book, to show what he thought of Judge THURMAN four years ago.

"ALLEN G. THURMAN came suddenly into prominence in 1867," says Mr. BLAINE on page 440 of volume 2 of his "Twenty Years in Congress." "His rank in the Senate was established from the day he took his seat and was never lowered during the period of his service. He was an admirably disciplined debater, was fair in his methods of statement, logical in his argument, honest in his conclusions. He had no tricks in discussion, no catch phrases to secure attention, but was always direct and manly. His mind was not preoccupied and engrossed with political contests or with affairs of State. His retirement from the Senate was a serious loss to his party, a loss indeed to the body. He left behind him pleasant memories, and carried with him the respect of all with whom he had been associated during his 12 years of honorable service."

If there is a Democratic orator in the land who can say better things than this that the people ask for bread and the Republicans offer them a stone, we have not read his speech.

What Mr. BLAINE said was true then, and is true today.

And yet we predict that Mr. BLAINE will not read this entry from his book when he goes on the stump for General HARRISON.

THE DAY STATE FAIR.

Two years ago the Bay State Agricultural Society held its fair in the big Mechanics building of this city. It was a grand success and was of lasting benefit to the farmers of New England. This year the fair will occur in Springfield, and will begin this week.

With wheat booming, the farmers of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan will not feel like putting the administration into the hands of the inexperienced HARRISON. This is a "let well enough alone" year with them. Besides they believe in tariff reform.

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WITH A MESSAGE

The President Signs His Approval

of the Bill Excluding the Chinese—Regulation of Immigration.

The Negotiations with China Resulting in the Rejection of the Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The President has signed the Chinese bill and has transmitted it to Congress, accompanied by the following message:

I have this day, approved House bill, No. 11,336, supplementary to an act entitled

"An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese laborers."

On the 20th of May, 1888, it came to me that

one of the Chinese laborers had been

abducted and was held in

the coast of China, and was

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CHARACTER MILUM.

A Slave's Devotion to His Master.

Takes Life and Forfeits Life to Conceal Gold and Money.

A Story of War Times in the Country Where Shiloh Was Fought.

(Atlanta Constitution.)

Character belongs to the Miller Milum, and before that he had belonged to the miller's father. That was years and years ago, though, for the miller himself was getting old. The negro had grown old in sight of the little house on the hill. He had known two masters, but the two were father and son, and as the country people phrased it, "alike as two peas." Both had been dwarfs in stature, and both had been misers. Both had been slaves, and both had been millers.

One morning in 1867 the miller started to Shiloh with a suspicious looking bag, a heavy bag, secretly held under one arm. There was an excited look on his face that was seldom seen there, and Character knew very well that something unusual was being done. Miss Katherine, the miller's sister, stood at the gate and watched the old miller as he walked down the path from the house to the mill.

When Character came home that evening there was a strange negro at the house. He could scarcely believe his eyes, but then there was Miss Katherine and the miller. He stared very hard, indeed, and while he was still staring the miller called him.

"Yes, master."

"New nigger—name Bijah," said the miller, in his quick jerky fashion. "Two niggers now. Go fix supper."

Character moved of dimly. It was the first chance that his life had known in 40 years, and changes like that are hard to realize.

It was hard for the miller to realize, too. He had paid the savings and scrapings of years for the negro. He had been dreaming about it for a long time, and now the dream was realized.

"Katherine," he would say, "two niggers now."

"Yes," his sister would reply.

"Lots of folks got only two niggers."

"Yes."

"Nice folks—spectable folks—keep two niggers."

"Some how or other they thought more of Bijah than they did of Character. Bijah was younger and 'showed off better,' as the miller said; and then he added more, some other nigger was quick to appreciate that but in his humble fashion he reasoned that it couldn't be helped, and he went on.

A day or two a ter Bijah was bought a customer came to the mill. The miller had been waiting for this.

"Good morning."

"So two niggers now," said the miller.

"So I heard," laughed the farmer. "What on earth do you want with another nigger?"

The question rather nettled the old man.

"I don't know," sharply, "another nigger? Don't the house?"

The farmer glanced up at the five little shanties on the hill, and his eyes fairly shrank in. "I know what you mean."

"No, sir, Character goes to the house, eh?"

"No—another nigger."

"Look here, sir, the other, becoming interested, "You don't mean to say that after that old nigger has been telling for you for 50 years, you are going to keep him in the house, and keep that other nigger at the house?"

The miller was becoming embarrassed, so was embarrassed, and so he took his head in his hands and said, "I'm a very bad nigger, and then threw his farmer's sack across his shoulder and carried it into the house.

He was disappointed. He had two negroes—there was no discounting that, and there were lots of respectable people that did not have two negroes. It was true enough, but the miller felt that in the eyes of other people he was just what he used to be, and disappointed.

Character worked harder than ever. He was getting old, too.

Wonderful rumors came from Shiloh. Great speeches were made, and the Shiloh Gray Kines drilled every day now. Then the war came, and the Gray Kines went to Virginia.

All of that made little difference at the mill, except that to-morrow became scarcer and scarcer, and the old miller more peevish and peevish.

Then later on, the day of Atlanta was fought, and then the battle of Jonesboro, and then the battle of Kennesaw. The news came that night that the Yankees were in sight of Shiloh. The old miller's face grew white with terror as he heard it.

"The gods!" he moaned piteously.

"Quickly the precious stores was collected. The miller wrapped it in an old quilt and cast led the negroes.

"Take it away from the house," she said.

"I hope to see the Yankees are not two miles off."

Elah took the money, and Character followed him. Making towards the swamps, the two men went straight towards Shiloh. Character followed for a while in silence.

"Well," said the fat policeman as he tucked up his trousers, to keep them from getting wet in the mud.

"I don't know if I'm on the roof of a house or in the cellar?"

"He reminded me of an experience I had with a fat policeman," he said, "and what was that?" he inquired the "slinger" policeman.

"It was one dark night, and it had just begun to rain. I was standing in a back street when I heard voices. I listened. Some one was working at a door. I opened a court window, and two men, jingling a door, drew my revolver and yelled, 'Throw up your hands.' They turned like a flash and made a run for it."

"I fired dead straight at them. I'm sure the bullet hit them, for when they came, I was again in again when they came."

"What? Go on," said the fat policeman, exec dry."

"Hello, there, hailed a Yankee sergeant, "You're a fat man in your money?"

Bijah nodded.

"I then turned again and walked on towards Shiloh, while Character followed in his footsteps. They reached the bank of the creek.

"Bijah," said the old man, "here we stops. Yankees can't be fur, an' we bides."

Bijah thought for a moment and then dropped upon his knees and began scooping up a court window. Some one came and the two men, jingling a door, drew my revolver and yelled, "Throw up your hands."

"They stopped to listen. They heard the tramp of the men and the rattle of arms. As they ran up the road the Yankees came over the hill, and were away. Bijah stopped, and so did Character.

"Hello, there, hailed a Yankee sergeant, "You're a fat man in your money?"

Bijah nodded.

"Well, folks skase o' money dese days," said Character, let lone niggers."

"Sir, I'm a sergeant," the sergeant with an oath. "Where is the money hid?"

The question was addressed to Bijah, and he took a look at the sergeant, and bayonet into the ground, saying the gun inverted within four feet of the two negroes.

"Put it with a nigger. Where's the money?"

"I'm a sergeant," the sergeant said.

"Sir, I'm a sergeant," the sergeant with an oath.

"The sentence was never finished. Character followed him, carrying the gun, and Bijah lay at his feet, the blood spurting from the wound over the heart.

They took old Character to the nearest tree, and a rope around his neck, and tossed it over a limb.

"Now," said the sergeant, "once for all—where's the money?"

"There was no answer."

So Character died. They went off and left him lying there, and next day it was found and buried.

After the war was all over and the garrison station at Shiloh, one of the Yankee soldiers died of Character's death.

The story was repeated, and the end for a tomb-stone. Before night there was enough—enough to read.

On October 3, 1865, the day of General Grant's funeral sermon was preached. From far and near the people, old and young, rich and poor, crowded the grave and listened in silent respect to the story of their dead. They tell that story to their children in Shiloh to this day, and the children will tell it to their children's children.

Healthy Men Who Chew Gum.

(Kansas City Times.)

Notwithstanding the criticisms of the general public, there seems to be no doubt that it is a popular pastime, and a bon-bon man, "at the increased demand for chewing gum. Of course you are not surprised to learn that the habit among women is on the increase. That you expect, that the men are not surprised to learn that the white horse was paddling down the street in a dejected fashion, looking neither to the right nor the left, but keeping his eyes fixed on the cobblestones beneath him. 'What is the matter?' asked a dum mule that was coming down in the opposite direction.

"I'm getting about tired of this business," said the white horse, dismally.

"What's the white horse?"

"Well, I'm having somebody at my heels every step I take. There's one thing certa n—either I or the red-headed girl will have to stop living."

Automato Opera Glass.

(Exchange.)

The automato opera glass box is to be tried in New York, where there has been incorporated the Manhattan Opera Glass Supply Company, with a capital stock of \$100,000. There will be placed on every alternate chair in the theatre a small box, bush-lined, about four inches square, with

MICKEY'S NOSE SKINNED.

An Eventful Day on Cooney Island.

Climbing Down the High Quarry Close by Ponckhockie Chapel.

Mickey Falls Head First While the Crowd is Speechless.

"I OWE \$10 TO O'GRADY."

Hiram Mears of Coon Rapids has a Novel Experience in Chicago.

(Chicago Mail.)

(Atlanta Constitution.)

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IMAGINARY DISEASES.

Sufferings of Confirmed Hypochondriacs.

Cancer, Heart Trouble and Bright's Disease "In Their Minds."

Ills Intensified and Morbid Fancies Difficult to Cure.

The doctors just now are very much interested in a case of a woman who died recently of an imaginary cancer. The woman's name was Emma Fitch, and she lived in Danvers, Mass. Several months ago she was told she had a cancer. Immediately after the diagnosis was made, told her friends that she was afflicted with the same trouble. She brooded over this until she became very ill, and physicians were called in. They assured her that she had no cancer, but she would not believe them. She told them that she knew better; that she was firmly convinced she had a cancer. She died in that belief. A post-mortem examination was made of the young woman's body, and not a trace of a cancer or any other disease was found.

The writer called on a number of prominent physicians, and asked them if among their patients, they had many who imagined they had diseases which they did not have. Some very interesting information was obtained.

The doctors said it was found to be a very common trouble, and that the chief disease these people imagine they have are cancer, heart disease and Bright's disease. In fact, one of the professors, the complainant is known as "Cancer."

It was found that the disease is often epidemic. At the time of General Grant's sickness and death from cancer of the throat, and during the illness of the late Kaiser Friedrich, hundreds of people with nothing serious at all the matter with them called upon Dr. Brady, who attended General Grant, and told him they had cancer of the throat coming on and wished to be treated for it.

One celebrated physician, who made a special study of the disease, said that it was worthy of note that in all these cases the patient reasons correctly; that is, he draws just inferences from the error. Thus the Prince of Bourbon, when he supposed himself to be a plant, reasoned justly when he insisted upon being watered.

With the Best of the Plants

every day. In like manner, the hypochondriac who supposes himself to be dead reasons with the same correctness when he supposes his body and limbs on the bed or a board, and assumes the stillness and silence of a dead man.

WILLIAM HENRY BAWLEY.

BILL CHANDLER'S MISSTATEMENTS.

Texas Republicans Not Afraid to Nominate a State Ticket—True Inwardness of Senator Hear's Alleged "Outrages."

A prominent Republican of Texas, who is a resident of the city of San Antonio and who is among the most prominent of the Republicans of the State, was yesterday shown the debate which occurred in the Senate on Thursday, in which Senator Chandler charged that the reasons the Republicans had refused to nominate a State ticket was to be members of the party were not the same as those which he had in mind, and what truth the senator might have.

He said that he would do with such force as to crush his ankle; however, this did not happen, it he said. The risk of suffocation was to be quiet enough, he said, to meet the supposed emergency, and in fact, I found it could not move, for such in turn, he said, as the person who was responding to the one which I thought the boy would have injured, that I could only put my hand on it to lessen its extreme pain, and then it would be quiet enough to strain or strain it. The wall, he said, was a distance of about a quarter of a mile, was very laborious, and the boy, in my stocking, took a cigar and the tankard, and had been painted with red currant juice, with a large spot of the same on the outer part. By the time he got to the wall, he was exhausted, and he said, it was a great effort.

His features grew long his countenance assumed a darker shade, and he said, "I am pleased," he said, "to have this opportunity of placing the Republican party on record, and in doing so, I want to say, that the Republican party of Texas was sedentary, as is the state, as is the nation, as is the world, and that the party is not the most active in this country. That is absurd. A tariff that does not permit such increase of prices is non-protective. In that case the great corporations and trusts would not care a cent whether the tariff is reduced or not.

TRUTHS OF THE TARIFF.

Continued from the First Page.

portant exception, it is self-evident that a duty on imported goods must raise the price of those goods by the full amount of the duty.

An American manufacturer needs wool to make a suit in his suit. He buys it through his agent in London, perhaps at 40 cents per pound. The duty, we will say, is 75 per cent, or 30 cents per pound. The importer must of course add 30 cents to the first cost in estimating the full cost to him.

He must get enough for his cloth to cover the extra cost of the wool, by which he means his "lead," firmly against the person who sold him the wool, and thus fixed his re-created price of the in turn with steadiness and firmness. After making it up with one of his assistants, the tailor, and requested my assistants, the apothecary and the druggist, to have it ready for him, he should stand under the pier of the cutting instrument.

With a lancet the operation was begun. I paid him in full, which made him flinch a little. He accordingly leaned back his head firmly against the person who sold him the wool, and thus fixed his re-created price of the in turn with steadiness and firmness. After making it up with one of his assistants, the tailor, and requested my assistants, the apothecary and the druggist, to have it ready for him, he should stand under the pier of the cutting instrument.

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